

Kosciuszko National Park — Feral Horse Exclusion for Alpine Sphagnum Bog & Peatland Recovery (Australia)

PES & Nature-Based Solutions · Good practice · Australia

Quality score: 60/100

Evidence strength: Quasi-experimental

Summary

NSW has removed over 9,000 feral horses from Kosciuszko National Park toward a legal target of 3,000 by 2027; a 2023 RMIT study found horse-trampled Sphagnum bogs are net carbon sources while undisturbed bogs remain sinks, and 2024 surveys show early recovery signs.

Key dimensions

Dimension	Score
Carbon — sequestration / storage, evidenced	2/3
Biodiversity — conservation / improvement, evidenced	2/3
Water & soil — retention, infiltration, erosion control	2/3
Fire resilience — risk reduction, evidenced	0/3
Governance, certification & transferability	3/3

Evaluated by C-NAPSE

Data sources

C-NAPSE web research — accessed 2026-07-17

NSW National Parks and Wildlife Service / NSW Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water — accessed 2026-07-17

RMIT University — Feral horses and peatland carbon emissions — accessed 2026-07-17

Snowy Magazine — 2024 Kosciuszko wild horse population survey — accessed 2026-07-17

Cite this — Evidoria. *Kosciuszko National Park — Feral Horse Exclusion for Alpine Sphagnum Bog & Peatland Recovery (Australia)*. Persistent ID: 2d0b11d7-5389-4b63-8fa6-f5a6503a4bab.